

ORLEANS COUNTY MONITOR

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WAR!

These are stirring days in the United States as well as throughout the world. What historians will say of the present time when looking back upon it from the perspective of a few decades we are unable to judge with accuracy. The events in far-off Russia, the interpretation of the European struggle, the meaning of Mexican troubles and the results of the action of our own nation will certainly mark an epoch about which our descendants will read with wonder, and we hope with satisfaction.

The action of our government means much to the United States and its citizens. War is a grim thing at best and the preparation of a large and efficient navy, a modern army, and all that goes with it, means in all probability a militarism for this country which will not shake itself from us as suddenly as it has come upon us.

There are many people in this country who believe, and believe honestly, in greater military preparedness at all times, and there are unquestionably others, inspired by the pecuniary side of such a program, who lend great strength to any move which will make the United States an armed nation.

The Monitor does not disparage the situation confronting our government today and the necessity of using armed force to protect our rights and the lives and property of our citizens, but the Monitor does pray that those who are so urgent for war and preparedness will do their duty toward paying the bills and furnishing the blood for the fray. Then when there is a conclusion of hostilities may we all join in making our nation a nation which dares to begin a movement away from militarism. When the nations of the world are exhausted from the violence of the fight, then let the United States take early and urgent measures for a permanent measure of world-peace by setting an example which shall be at once commanding.

The beginning has been comparatively easy, but there must be an ending and that must be such an ending as to justify the beginning.

What will be the ending?

Governor Graham seems to have scored again in his appointments.

The women of Vermont are slowly but surely winning suffrage rights. Taxpayers women may now participate in town meetings as well as in school affairs. The Monitor hopes to see many women avail themselves of the opportunity of voting in town matters.

Who could have named better men for Orleans county members of Governor Graham's committee of 50 men for public safety than C. S. Skinner of Orleans, H. R. Cutler of Barton, Geo. F. Root of Newport and our two ex-governors, Josiah Grout and G. H. Prouty?

Though tardy the Monitor pays its warmest regards to the Barre Times, now 20 years old, and the best all-around evening newspaper in Vermont. Though announcement in the paper itself gives most of the credit to others, the Monitor suspects that Frank Langley must be given the lion's share of credit. After him come Dean Perry and others of long service to this paper. The Brattleboro Reformer is another Vermont afternoon daily that has the Monitor's highest respect for publishing a clean, snappy paper of great mechanical excellence.

Use Zensal for that itching eczema. Sold by druggists.

\$100 Reward, \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is catarrh. Catarrh being greatly influenced by constitutional conditions requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Medicine is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in the curative powers of Hall's Catarrh Medicine that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists, etc.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

Fair Warning to Deity.

We understand the Kaiser has notified God He has just one more chance to make good or heaven will be tormented without warning.—Bennington Banner.

Most Patriotic State.

In that state house into whose northern upper windows the pastured cows sometimes gaze meditatively from their neighbor hill, the sum of \$1,000,000 was appropriated for "general defence purposes" yesterday.

Vermont was always a patriotic state, perhaps the most patriotic in the whole Union; but in this glorious achievement she has surpassed herself. A million dollars! And her chief industry is dairying. We salute the Green Mountain state with admiration and respect. If the Vermonters are not proud, they ought to be.—New York Sun.

Milk the Cheapest Food.

The best food authorities tell us that if we can afford to pay 25 cents a pound for meat we can afford to pay 20 cents a quart for good, clean milk, so highly is it regarded as a food. The fuel value of a quart of whole milk equals that of a pound of round steak, nine eggs or a quart of oysters. If these facts were generally known there would probably be less grumbling about the increasing cost of milk. And it costs more to produce a quart of clean milk than it used to. And the consumer is a long way from paying 20 cents a quart for clean milk.—Vergennes Enterprise and Vermonter.

Pay Our Debt to France Now.

The New York World is working strenuously on a campaign to have the United States give \$1,000,000,000 to France, making the argument that we have never done anything as a nation to offset the help which the French gave us in winning our independence. The World has asked many newspapers and the governors of the various states for an opinion. Some of the governors have been in favor of advancing the money as a loan, but others believe that we ought to give the money outright. Among the latter was Gov. Graham of Vermont, who telegraphed from Montpelier this terse message to the World: "I am heartily in favor of a gift to France. I think we should now pay our debt to her."—Brattleboro Reformer.

What's the Trouble with Dale?

Somebody asks Congressman Porter H. Dale why he should not get off the congressional earth, or words to that effect. First, if anyone wants to succeed Congressman Dale "right away" it would be manly to come out and say so and not strike from ambush. Second, if Vermont wants to establish the precedent that a new congressman can have but two terms, especially if he happens to fall upon a Democratic administration when Republicans are handicapped, now may be a good time to begin. Third, before changing, however, at this time it may be well for any would-be successor to show that he would do better than Dale. Fourth, Congressman Dale seems to have thoroughly represented his district sentiment in congress on temperance and other measures. Fifth, before any successor to Dale is chosen, it will be well to ascertain that the aspirant will have as much backbone as Dale in refusing to "take orders" from anybody "higher up."—Burlington Free Press.

Interesting Random Observations.

In calling Harry Thaw "a pimple of degeneracy," the St. Johnsbury Caledonian has overdone it by two letters.

Patients at the Brattleboro Retreat are troubled more with rats in the garret than with those in mythical dungeons.

There are almost ten million maple trees in Vermont—about half of them untapped. A chance to make two trees where one has been before.

To "Moore" a bill would just naturally be understood at Montpelier as the process of effectually queering it by a gross indiscretion during debate.

"Sandy" Daniels, the senatorial appointee in Windham county, hasn't the stentorian voice of his prototype of the same name, the resonant Harry of East Montpelier, but he will be counted on the right side just the same.

B. F. Fifield of Montpelier once gained immortal renown by waving aside a proffered senatorship. Mr. Fifield has nothing on Editor Hubbard of Brattleboro, who did the same thing, except that one was a federal and the other a state senatorship.

The worst thing brought out in the Brattleboro Retreat investigation is that the institution actually paid \$1000 "hush money" in the case of Mrs. Guilford. It never pays to be blackmailed. The hush money didn't overtake the community sought. And \$1,000 would go some distance in giving better pay to the attendants and securing the better service apparently so much needed.

Enlist.

Whatever may be said of the army there has never been much doubt about the American navy. Whenever called on, the first line of defense has given excellent account of itself. Further, it has invariably saved the day, sometimes under severe odds. Now the president has called for recruits to man the ships of our first line up to 87,000 enlisted men. They are urgently needed and there seems to be no doubt about their being slated for active service.

We are at war with Germany. There is no use in denying the fact or seeking to evade its significance, so the first appeal would come as a matter of pure patriotism needed and there seems to be no doubt about their being slated for active service.

The navy appeals particularly to young men, not only as a noble, pa-

triotic service, but as a career which promises advancement, experience and education. There is no better practical school than the navy and no government service which gives better opportunity for "promotion and pay."

Nothing more emphasizes the peculiar advantages of service in the American navy than the personnel of the "men behind the guns." Gun for gun, and ton for ton, the American ships outrank the best of other nations on account of the men aboard them.

Young man, enlist. Your country needs you.—Rutland Herald.

The Village Streets.

Enosburg Falls is not the only village in Vermont where the question of what to do about the construction and upkeep of the village streets is one calling for serious consideration and an earnest attempt at solution. The Orleans County Monitor says:

"The Monitor believes the board of trustees of Barton village are on the right road in their investigation and recommendation of paved streets in the village. The very comprehensive manner in which their report was presented at the recent village meeting shows that they have not gone into the matter without much thought, and the Monitor looks for a report from them to a special meeting, after further investigation, which will bear the closest inspection and probable adoption. It is quite generally accepted now that ordinary dirt, gravel and macadam cannot stand the traffic the streets of our larger villages are called upon to carry today and the ultimate answer is some sort of pavement."

The conclusion which the Monitor, in the foregoing comment, indicates as having been reached by those who have been investigating the matter for Barton, is substantially the same as that arrived at by the special committee which carried on an investigation for Enosburg Falls and submitted its report at the annual village meeting last year.

The report was clear and emphatic that the only solution of the village highway problem, as far as those streets bearing the larger portion of the traffic are concerned, is pavement and such a measure was recommended.

The matter has in fact passed the stage of speculation and argument and has come to the question of ways and means, which the progressive spirit of the community should not find it difficult to solve.—Enosburg Falls Standard.

All American Wars Begun in April.

April is the month in which all American wars have begun. The following is the list:

April 19, 1775. The American Revolution.
April 4, 1812. War with Great Britain.
April 21, 1831. Black Hawk Indian War.
April 24, 1846. War with Mexico.
April 12, 1861. Civil War.
April 21, 1898. Spanish War.
April 14, 1916. Capture of Vera Cruz.
April 7, 1916. Punitive expedition to Mexico.
April—, 1917. War with Germany.

Insect Warning.

The importance of the few weeks just previous to the opening of the leaf buds on apple trees as a period for effective insect control is urged by the commissioner of agriculture.

The bark of all trees infested with scale insects and which were not sprayed last fall should be thoroughly covered with lime sulphur, or a substitute material of recognized worth at this time. The Connecticut river-valley towns of Windham county stand in the greatest need of this spraying, owing to the prevalence of the San Jose scale; but the prevalence of oyster shell and European fruit scale in a great many orchards throughout the state demand the treatment generally.

Trees which have been infested by the spring canker worm in the past two or three years should be banded with tree tanglefoot, or other sticky substance, non-injurious to the bark, as early in April as possible. The adults of these dark-colored "inch" or "measuring" worms transform from the pupa stage in the ground. The females, being wingless, are obliged to crawl up the tree trunk in order to deposit eggs. Banding, therefore, affords a high degree of protection. Severe infestations of these insects do not cover large areas, but such sections have been liberally distributed about the state in recent years, especially in Addison, Rutland, Bennington and Windsor counties.

Although comparatively scarce in most sections the egg masses of the tent caterpillar should be searched for and picked off the twigs before the middle of April. At the same time care should be taken to remove all other such egg masses, such as those of the tussock moths, and all cocoons and webs which may be found.

In all such work careful watch should be kept for the presence of gypsy moth egg masses and brown-tail moth nests. The known area of infestation of these insects in the state is limited to the eastern border, but should the brown-tail be located elsewhere or the gypsy moth be discovered at any point immediate notice should be given the commissioner of agriculture.

Specimens of all stages of the gypsy moth may be seen in the public libraries.

KEEP ON LEARNING.

No matter whether it be little or much, learn something every day. One of the greatest satisfactions in this world is the feeling of enlargement of growth, of stretching upward and onward. No pleasure can surpass that which comes from the consciousness of feeling one's horizon of ignorance being pushed farther and farther away; of making headway in the world; of not only getting on, but also of getting up.

VERMONT VOTES

\$1,000,000 FOR WAR.

(Continued from Page One)

nesses and took 1021 pages of testimony and the report fills four columns in a newspaper. It is only possible therefore for the Monitor to give a summary of the findings. The committee found that seven of the eight charges made by Mrs. Guilford were not supported by the evidence and the eighth, which was that she sustained a broken jaw while confined at the retreat, was true in so far as the broken jaw was concerned, but they were unable to find from the evidence that she sustained this injury while a patient at the retreat, but the retreat did pay her the sum of \$1000.

With regard to the case of Mrs. Lillian Seales Clement of Burlington, the committee finds that the retreat should have given her the care and attention it is further stated that Mrs. Clement might and should have been supplied with clothing adapted to her condition and needs and that measures should be taken to provide such patients with proper clothing and proper furnishings should be placed in rooms where patients must be confined. She was found naked in a room without furniture, in a much neglected condition.

The report further states, "the unfortunate Clement incident is the result of a mistaken policy. The retreat is not so equipped with isolated apartments that it can from an aesthetic view point satisfactorily care for certain types of insanity without recourse to the usual restraint and should have so advised in the case referred to."

The other cases considered are those of Adams, Joseph C. Jones, W. E. Barrett and C. H. Smith. Quoting from the report we read:

"Our inspection of the rooms on the eighteen wards included each room on each ward. On the whole we find these rooms clean. The mattresses of the beds on the whole are poor. The bedding, except upon the second ward, was of a more substantial class of patients are kept, was clean. Each ward is supplied with proper toilet and bath arrangements with sanitary plumbing.

"Our examination of the kitchen, bakery, cold storage and other appliances on hand, together with invoices of supplies bought by the institution and all evidence introduced upon this subject show the food purchased to be of good quality and sufficient in quantity.

"The food is well cooked considering the quantity necessarily prepared on hand, together with the condition as can be expected with the present facilities, construction of the building and the distance of the ward dining rooms from the kitchen, which dining room and kitchen arrangements, in the opinion of your committee, make it impossible to satisfactorily serve the food and is the direct cause for complaints of poor food. The dining rooms are poorly ventilated and unattractive.

"We find the number and location of fire escapes, particularly on the main building, to be inadequate and in case of fire serious loss of life might result. We recommend that this matter be taken up with the state board of health and that the institution conform to the requirements of such board.

Charges that the institution is infested with vermin were made before this committee and we find respecting these charges that these conditions exist to some extent, due to the age of some of the buildings and the nature of the institution. These pests are constantly combated by the management.

"The committee find that there is an insufficient number of attendants employed by the institution; that they are in some instances untruthful and unreliable; that there is a lack of supervision of their work and no attempt to improve the efficiency of attendants by any method of systematic instruction; that the standard of wages offered for attendants is so low and the work is of such a nature that few trustworthy persons are attracted from other occupations to become permanently identified with the institution, which in a measure accounts for the constantly changing and unsatisfactory force of attendants employed. We find that for a period of three years past the average number of attendants in both the men's and women's wards has been but 65 per cent of the requisite number shown by the testimony of the officers of the institution.

"Various complaints of general ill treatment of patients by attendants were laid before your committee and these were thoroughly investigated by us. Your committee find that patients have been ill treated by attendants and the evidence tends to show that in some cases patients have been knocked down and otherwise abused by attendants, but without the knowledge of those in charge of the institution. We find that such abuses would not be tolerated if known to the officers of the institution, and in all such cases coming to the knowledge of Dr. Lawton or his assistants the attendants have been discharged. Such supervision of attendants should be enforced as will certainly prevent occurrences of this kind.

"Concerning the settlement made by the retreat in the Guilford, Adams and Jones cases the committee find that the retreat in each case disclaimed but to avoid the expense of suit and publicity, considered it for the best interests of the retreat to settle these claims.

"The settlement of a threatened law suit is oftentimes a combination of expediency, to save expense of litigation, to avoid publicity and to avoid the possible miscarriage of justice. An insane asylum cannot afford to settle a threatened law suit for any or all of the foregoing reasons, but only when it is fully satisfied that some of its servants have been guilty of such negligence or

misconduct as may be actionable against the asylum and then the fullest publicity should be given to the entire subject matter.

"Your committee recommend that in the event it becomes the policy of the state to enlarge its institution at Waterbury that that institution be so enlarged that all patients supported by the state be there cared for.

"Your committee find that owing to the resignation of Dr. Ernest L. Tracy, an assistant physician at the retreat, that Dr. Lawton has, since November, 1916, had but one assistant physician; that this assistant physician is compelled to attend 100 or patients especially needing the attention of a physician each day; that conditions demand that at least two assistant physicians be employed for the proper care and welfare of the patients and your committee believe this to be the policy of the institution.

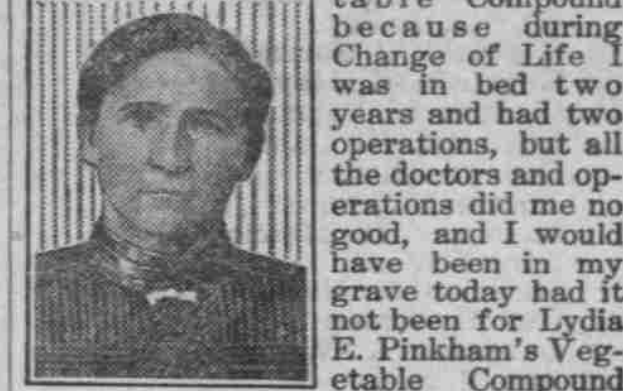
"Your committee find that under present economic conditions the cost of maintenance to the institution per week for each patient is \$5.84 3-10. The retreat is now under contract with the state to board, clothe, care for and provide medical treatment and nursing for all state patients that the necessities of the state require it to take for the sum of \$4 per week. For the past year there has been an average of about 300 state patients supported at the retreat. The retreat claims that the deficit arising therefrom not only precludes the institution from making needed changes and improvements but is involving it in debt. Although this question is foreign to the duty imposed upon the committee, yet the committee would respectfully advise that the proper state department inquire into the subject at an early date and if the contention of the retreat is well-founded, make such modification of the contract as justice requires for the state can afford to be just as well as exact.

"Your committee would also respectfully recommend that the state, through its trustees, cooperate to discover some satisfactory common ground for an agreement to the end that the state become a trustee of the institution. Thus while preserving the autonomy of the retreat, giving the state an official voice in its policy, management and further upbuilding without financial responsibility unless by special legislation."

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which brought me out of it all right, so I am now well and do all my household, besides working in my garden. Several of my neighbors have got well by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Mrs. VIOLA FINICAL, Wagoner, Okla.

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PROBATE COURTS

Special sessions of the Probate Court will be held at the office of F. W. BALDWIN, in BARTON, on the second and fourth Fridays of each month in the afternoon; and at the office of COLBY SPONDAHN, in ORLEANS, in the afternoon of the third Friday of each month. Parties desiring to transact Probate business at Barton or Orleans should notify the Judge in advance, that he may take the necessary papers.

The Probate office at NEWPORT will be open every day, except Sundays and holidays; but those coming from a distance, as far as possible, should make special appointments with the Court in advance.

RUFUS W. SPEAR, Judge.

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